

smoky, the stigma dark testaceous, the costa and other nervures black. ♀. Length 11 mm.

Kuching. October (J. Hewitt).

Head and thorax closely strongly punctured, the head more strongly than the latter. Antennæ from the third joint flattened, the third narrowed, of equal width. Pubescence longer and denser on the front than on the rest of the head. Antennæ 14-jointed, the joints towards the apex bearing short stiff black hairs. Ovipositor short, narrow.

T. insularis, Sm. from Sarawak I do not know, but from the description I would separate it from the present species thus:—

Apical joints of antennæ yellow, only the first two and	
the last abdominal fasciæ interrupted, the others	
continuous	<i>insularis</i> .
Antennæ entirely black, the abdominal marks all widely	
separated	<i>viridiceps</i> .

SOME BEES COLLECTED BY DR. F. C. WELLMAN IN WEST AFRICA.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Mesotrichia chiyakensis, sp. nov.

♀. Length, 30 mm. or a fraction less; anterior wing about 26 mm.; width of head, $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Black, with bright lemon-yellow hair on the mesopleura, the hind margin of thorax, and the first abdominal segment; hair of face and anterior part of thorax, and also of legs and abdomen except first dorsal segment, coarse and black. Vertex broad, shining, with very sparse but strong punctures; frontal keel low, grooved, not nearly reaching clypeus; third antennal joint longer than 4 + 5; mesothorax densely punctured at the sides, the disc smooth and impunctate; wings exceedingly dark.

Hab. Chiyaka, Benguella, West Africa, September 1st, 1907; at flowers of mint (F. C. Wellman, 1239).

A very fine species, of the general type of *Mesotrichia caffra* (L.), but larger, and with yellow hair on the pleura. It belongs to a little group typified by *M. inconstans* (Smith), separable thus:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Length, 26–26 mm.; anterior wing, 21–23 mm. | 1. |
| Length, 30 mm.; anterior wing, 26 mm.; scutellum | |
| with yellow hair | <i>M. chiyakensis</i> , Ckll. |
| 1. Scutellum and first abdominal segment with white | |
| hair (Abyssinia, White Nile, Tanganyika) | <i>M. inconstans</i> (Sm.). |
| Scutellum with yellow hair (Senegal) | <i>M. flavescens</i> (Vachal). |

In 1881 Radoszkowski recorded *M. inconstans* from Humbe, to the south of Benguella. That this was the genuine *inconstans* I cannot believe; it may possibly have been *chiyakensis*.

Ceratina geigeriæ, sp. nov.

♀. Length about $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (8 with head thrust forward); black; strongly and very densely punctured, including the disc of the mesothorax; wings strongly darkened; clypeus with a broad dull yellow band; tubercles yellow; a cream-coloured stripe on anterior femora beneath, and the basal half of their tibiæ above, and a very small spot at base of hind tibiæ; no distinct keel on apical segment of abdomen; hind margins of segments punctured; apex a broad triangle.

In Friese's table of African *Ceratina* it runs to *C. sulcata*, which I have from Dr. Brauns. It is, indeed, very close to *sulcata*, but differs from the South African species by the clypeal mark being rounded above, not expanded laterally, the absence of a shining space just above the sides of the clypeus, the darker flagellum, and the smaller size. The middle of the clypeus is not distinctly sulcate, as it is in *sulcata*.

C. lineola, Vachal, from Delagoa Bay, must also be very similar, but its wings are scarcely infumated. It is also a little smaller.

Hab. Chiyaka, Benguella, West Africa; at flowers of *Geigeria*, September 1st, 1907 (F. C. Wellman, 1241, part). *Geigeria* is a genus of Compositæ.

Gronoceras nigrocincta (Rits.).

Chiyaka, Benguella, September 1st, 1907; one female found dead in a spider's web (F. C. Wellman). This fine species agrees well with Ritsema's coloured figure of *Megachile nigrocincta*. It is evidently a *Gronoceras*; indeed, Ritsema remarks that it is close to *G. combusta*. The mandibles have two apical teeth, and a long inner cutting edge; clypeus with a little broadly truncate process on middle of apical margin; claws simple; hair of head, thorax, legs, and first abdominal segment black; of rest of abdomen bright red; scopa red, black at extreme base; wings strongly smoky. Length 21 mm. or a little more.

Halictus hotoni, Vachal. (♀).

Chiyaka, Benguella, September 1st, 1907; at flowers of *Geigeria* sp. (F. C. Wellman). Previously known from a single female from Delagoa Bay. The specimen agrees with Vachal's description, except that the anterior tibiæ have a suffused dark patch. The general appearance is just like that of *H. aureolus*, Perez, but the arrangement of the hair on the abdomen is different.

Halictus geigeriæ, sp. nov.

♀. Between 6 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long; black; with short greyish-white hair; head rather large, dull, and finely roughened; clypeus produced; flagellum short, only faintly brownish beneath; mesothorax dull, with close minute punctures, except on each side of the middle, where they are sparse, though the surface still remains dull

the middle line of the mesothorax is quite strongly sulcate, and the punctures are dense along this depression; sides of thorax with rather copious white hair; tegulæ black or very nearly so; area of metathorax well defined, minutely but very strongly cancellate; scutellum obtusely bigibbous; heart-shaped posterior face of metathorax with sharp borders; legs black, with coarse white hair; last tarsal joint rufous; hind spur of hind tibia serrate, the teeth evident; wings dusky hyaline, not yellowish; stigma and nervures piceous; third t. c. and second r. n. weakened; first r. n. joining second s. m. at its extreme apex, but not quite meeting the second t. c.; abdomen moderately shining, the punctures very minute; triangular patches of white pubescence at lateral bases of segments 2 to 4, very conspicuous; no apical bands, and the apical margins black like the rest.

Hab. Chiyaka, Benguella, September 1st, 1907; flying with *Ceratina geigeriæ* at flowers of *Geigeria* sp. (F. C. Wellman).

General appearance like that of *H. opacus*, Perez, but *opacus* has the mesothorax shining, with very much larger and stronger punctures. *H. geigeriæ* belongs to the group of *H. quadrinotatus* (Kirby) and *H. sexnotatus* (Kirby)—a group characteristic of the Northern Hemisphere.

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado:
November, 1907.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES ON THE RHYNCHOTA.

BY W. L. DISTANT.

MR. KIRKALDY (*ante*, p. 14), in reference to the genus *Platylomia*, Stål, writes:—"Distant says that this was not described by Stål, and was only a name in 1870. On the contrary, it was described by Stål (in the place cited by Distant), who doubtfully ascribed *flavida*, Guérin, as the type." The plain interpretation of such a statement is that I overlooked the description, and made an erroneous report thereon. So far from this being the case, I had previously (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7), xv. p. 65 (1905)) fully explained my reasons for considering Stål's short description as inadmissible, though retaining his name for the genus. Reference to this opinion is under the genus in my Catalogue, which Mr. Kirkaldy has ignored. I also referred as to the description of the genus to *Faun. B. I. Rhynch.* iii. p. 100 (1906), a book which Mr. Kirkaldy possessed, as he has elsewhere made several references thereto, and there I repeated the course I had pursued. The character given by Stål, "ramo venæ ulnaris interioris recto vel leviter curvato," was evidently taken from Guérin's figure, a character, as I stated, "given by the artist and not found in the species." Therefore, *flavida*, Guér.,